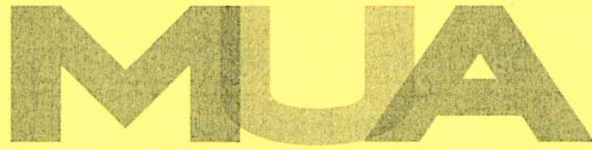


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS317 : DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2016**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### NGOS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Whenever disasters strike, they do not discriminate or differentiate amongst men and nations, poor or rich, young or old, they simply come, kill and destroy causing irreparable losses. When these hazards strike, the communities are the first to react, irrespective of their profession, status, cast or culture.

*“NGO’s are Non-profit organizations or associations of private citizens with a common interest to assist the disaster affected people.”*

India is the most dominant area in NGO activities and they play an important role in different stages of Disaster Cycle, and different elements are attributed for its successful operation. Technical skills of NGO’s are important for rescue, coordination and for relief activities. Commitment is the key word for reconstruction and rehabilitation and cooperation of different stakeholders is important for preparedness. Sustainability, flexibility and motivation are the key words for the successful NGO operation in the field of disaster management and role of NGO’s is well appreciated. NGO’s provide linkage between the people and help the people during, before and after the disasters.

The critical role of the NGOs in disaster reduction and response has been widely acknowledged. More and more NGOs are involved in disaster-related activities in Asia; however, networking and collaboration among them has been weak due to the lack of resources and organizational constraints. Yet, networking and enhancing the capability of the NGOs is considered to be an important strategy for increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster risk reduction and response activities, especially at the local level in various aspects such as training and public education, sharing of information, experience and expertise on best practices, and transfer of



relevant technology in disaster reduction and response. The role of NGO's in rehabilitation and reconstruction in the recent Tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu was crucial. They played a major role in educating the people in the disaster areas.

**Required:**

- a) Explain any five types of disaster that the NGOs address. (5 marks)
- b) Explain the disaster management cycle that the NGO would have used. (10 marks)
- c) Explain four tools that the NGO would have used to prevent disaster mitigate those who are inevitable. (10 marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Explain five preparedness measures undertaken during preparedness phase. (10 marks)
- b) Explain any five aims of disaster response. (5 marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Explain three new technologies that can be very useful tool in disaster response citing examples. (9 marks)
- b) Explain any six professional within the disaster management discipline who would find GIS useful. (6 marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Discuss seven steps in the recovery plan (7 marks)

- b) Explain four advantages of having a clear national disaster management policy.

(8 marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Explain four advantages of using community based approach in disaster management.

(10 marks)

- b) Explain five purpose of emergency management.

(5 marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Discuss any five role of media in disaster management.

(10 marks)

- b) Explain any five communicable diseases common in disaster situations.

(5 marks)